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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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REPORT

COUNTRY Bulgaria DATE DISTR. 17 Feb. 1955
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Installations and Points of Interest:

See page 6

on which

the following installations:

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1. The Third Dimitrovskiy District (Rayon) of the Peoples' Council of Sofia, a building located on Odrin Street. This was one of the six or seven district offices in Sofia which was responsible for the administration of municipal affairs in its particular area of jurisdiction. It was a typical Soviet-type district office which dealt with vital statistics, street maintenance, new public constructions, tax collection, military registration, supervision of educational institutions, and similar municipal affairs. The building was two-storied, stuccoed, 10 x 12 x 8m., and had a gabled, tile roof.
2. The Department of Sanitation which managed the street cleaning in Sofia. The area of this department had several two-story stuccoed buildings which served as stables for the horses and wagons and quarters for the sanitation workers.
3. The Pedagogical Institute, formerly the American School, where English was taught to Bulgarian children. This building was a three-story, stuccoed, building where students were now prepared for the teaching profession.

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25 YEAR

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4. The State Polyclinic for Ministers, formerly the Jewish Hospital. This polyclinic now treats only high Communist Party officials and government dignitaries. The hospital consisted of one large, 100 x 20 x 25m., five-story white stone building and several smaller one and two-story buildings.
5. A garage for the automobiles of Bulgarian government officials. This garage, housing about 30 sedans in separate sections, was built of brick. Automobiles were dispatched to the officials upon request. 25X1
6. The office of PRONO, located on the premises of the Garnizona Furna (Garrison Bakery) caserne on Boulevard Vitosha. This organization was responsible for planning army, navy, and air forces construction projects, such as, POL bases, airfields, casernes, officer quarters, railway and road construction. In addition to PRONO, the 35470 Military Branch of Capital Constructions had offices in the same building. This office was responsible for the actual construction of all Bulgarian Army, Air Force, and Navy projects in Bulgaria. 25X1
- Both of these offices were under the Ministry of National Defense. 25X1
7. Quarters for Bulgarian and Soviet officers and their families. These quarters were constructed in 1953 and housed approximately 15 families, mostly high-ranking Soviet officers' families. 25X1
- The building was a six-story, white stone building, 30 x 20 x 25m., located on Boulevard Stalin. The number of the building was No. 62.
8. The Central administration for the Mining Administration of the Bulgarian-Soviet Society (Gornoye Upravleniye Bulgarsko-Sovetskoye Obshchestvo - GORUBSO). These offices were housed in a six-story, brick-stuccoed, L-shaped building. Each section was 20 x 15 x 25 m. This building was located on Alabin Street.
9. The offices of the Municipal Council of the Communist Party, a building, 20 x 20 x 25m., five-story, white stone, and located on Alabin Street.
10. The Central Committee for the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth (Dimitrovskiy Suyuz na Narodnata Mladezh - DSNM), the Bulgarian counterpart of the Soviet Komsomol. The building was 20 x 20 x 25m., six-storied, built of stuccoed brick, and was located on Boulevard Aleksander Stamboulijskiy.
11. The Automobile Transportation Control (Kontrol Avtomobilien Transport - KAT) which was operated by the Sofia Militsia. It issued driving licenses, checked truck cargo, and enforced weight limitation laws. This building, three-storied, 15 x 15 x 12m., brick stucco construction, was located near Ploshchad Makedonia (Macedonia Square).
12. The offices of the Voluntary Organization for Cooperation for Defense (Dobrovolna Organizatsiya za Sodeystviye na Otbranata - DOSO). The head of this organization was Gen. Trpeshev. This was a two-story, white stone, 25 x 20 x 15m, building located on Boulevard Khristobotev.

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13. The Sofia Police Directorate, a five-story, brick-stuccoed building located on Boulevard Georgiy Dimitrov.
14. The Second or Fourth Kolarovskiy Municipal District (Rayon) of the Peoples' Council of Sofia. (See Point 1 for a description of this organization's activities.) This building was a two-story, brick-stuccoed construction located on Boulevard Georgiy Dimitrov.
15. The Machine Construction Branch of the Ministry of Heavy Industry. The offices of this organization were housed in a five-story, white stone, building, 30 x 30 x 25m., located on Boulevard Stambouliiskiy.
16. The First Stalinskiy Municipal District (Rayon) of the Peoples' Council of Sofia. This building was a four-story, brick-stuccoed construction, 15 x 15 x 15m., located on Boulevard Dondukov. (See Point 1, for description of this organization's activities.)
17. Residence for Soviet military specialists, Bulgarian officers, and their families. This building was seven-storied, brick-stuccoed, and U-shaped. The center section was 70 m. long; the side sections were 20 x 20 x 30m. This building housed about 100 families, those of Soviet and Bulgarian officers who were attached to various departments in the Ministry of National Defense.

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18. The Administration of Sofia Peoples' Police. These offices were in a six-story, white stone building, 20 x 20 x 25m., located on Aleksanderki Square.
19. The former site of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. (see Point 40 for information on the new building used by this organization.)
20. The Soviet Embassy, a two-story building built of brick-stucco in an L-shaped construction. Each wing of the building was 20 x 20 x 12m.; it was located on Moskovska Street.
21. The Committee for Maintaining Cultural Relationships Abroad was housed in a two-story, brick stucco, construction, 20 x 15 x 10m., located on Boulevard Russkiy.
22. The Military Club, Cartographic Institute, and the Patent Office. The location of the site given on overlay consisted of four buildings. These buildings were one to four stories high and stuccoed-brick, on the entrance to buildings faced on Boulevard Russkiy.
23. The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) was a five-story, white stone, building, 20 x 20 x 25m., located on Boulevard Russkiy.
24. The publication house of the military newspaper, Narodna Armiya. This building was newly-constructed; work began more than ten years ago but it was not finished until 1952. It was a four-story, white stone building located on 6 of September Street.

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25. The Sofia Peoples' Council of Workers' Deputies which controlled the various municipal administrative bureaus in Sofia. The building was a two-story, brick stucco construction, 80 x 15 x 12m., located on Gurko Street.

26. Offices of the Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Central, a five-story, white stone, building, 80 x 30 x 20m., located on Gurko Street. The building was constructed in 1951.

27. The Bomb Shelter-Construction Planning Office,

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The office occupied the first floor of a five-story, white stone, building, 25 x 15 x 25m., located on Stalin Street.

28. The Second or Fourth Blagoevskiy District (Rayon) of the Peoples' Council of Sofia. (See Point 1, for description of this organization's function.) This building was a four or five-story brick-stuccoed building, 10 x 20 x 20m., located on Boulevard Patriarch Eftimi.

29. The Central Industrial Technological Institute (Tsentralen Promyshlen Tekhnologichen Institut) which was formerly occupied by the Council of Ministers. [] a Soviet woman (name unknown), an engineer, headed the institute. This institute was a three-storied, stuccoed building, 30 x 20 x 20m., located on Boulevard Tolbukhin.

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30. The construction site of new apartments and residences for state ministers. This project began about 1948 and was completed in 1953.

[] only high-ranking Bulgarian officials were to be housed in these residences. This site was located in the district called Seminariya.

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31. The home of Kimon Georgiev, Bulgarian Minister of Electrification. This residence was a single-story, brick-stucco building, 10 x 10 x 10m., and was located on Boulevard Eulogy Georgiev.

32. The Soviet Trade Commission. During World War II, a German consulate was located in this building. The building was a two-story, brick-stuccoed building, 20 x 25 x 15m., located at Boulevard Patriarch Eftimi and Graf Ignatiev Street.

33. The Chinese Embassy, a two-story, brick-stucco building, 40 x 20 x 12m., on Boulevard Russkiy.

34. The National Assembly of Deputies was a two-story, brick-stucco building, 100 x 40 x 15m., located on Narodno Sobraniye Square.

35. The Stalin State Polytechnic University

[] The building was square and had an interior court; each side measured 80 x 25 x 25m. The building was flanked by Aleksander Nevskiy Square, Moskovska, Stalingrad, and Oborishte Streets.

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36. The publications house of the Sofia newspaper, Trud. This was a five-story brick and white stone building, 30 x 40 x 20m., located at Boulevard Domdukov, No. 82. In August 1954, an annex was being added to this building and was to be completed in spring 1955. The dimensions given above include this annex.

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37. The Fifth Chervenkovskiy District (Rayon) of the Peoples' Council of Sofia. (See Point 1, for the activities of this organization.) This installation was a five-story white stone building, 39m x 30m x 25m., located on Boulevard Yanko Sakizov.
38. The administrative office for uranium mining at Bukhovo (N42-46, E 23-34). This was a two-story, brick-stucco building located on Oborishte Street. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
39. A Communist publications office which had been constructed in 1954. This was a four-story, white stone building which contained recently-imported [redacted] presses [redacted]. This building was located on Boulevard Vladimir Lenin. 25X1
40. Offices of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers. This building was under construction in September 1954 but was to be completed in 1955. Fifty percent of the structure had been completed in September 1954 and was then occupied. The building was a five-story, white stone building located on Aleksander I Square.

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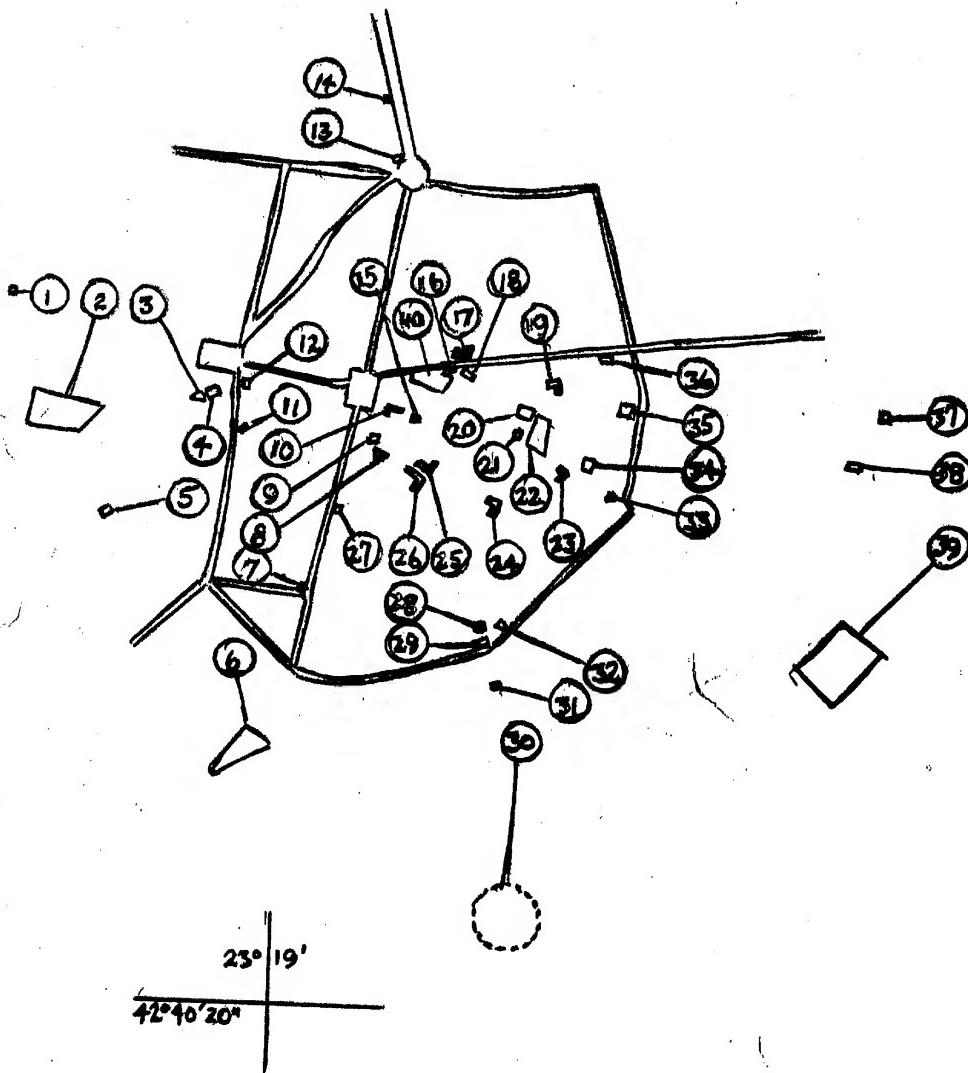
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Overlay
with pinpointed
installations in Sofia

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23° 51'
42° 43'



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